# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JUNE 1981

## Iran

Confirming that the Majlis will debate President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's political competence on 17 June, Tehran radio reported that thousands of Tehran citizens gathered outside the Majlis and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja's office shouting slogans against the president. AFP said the demonstrators called for Bani-Sadr's execution. It also reported that Majlis deputies belonging to former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's Iranian liberation movement boycotted the Majlis session. Tehran radio noted that 10 deputies. Bazargan among them, were absent without permission from the day's session. Meanwhile, AFP reported that the three-man committee established to investigate disputes between the president and his opponents in the government and other institutions has been dissolved following the resignation of Bani-Sadr's representative Shahaboddin Eshraqi.

According to the clandestine Radio Iran, religious fundamentalists have clashed with their opponents in Mashhad, Esfahan, Tabriz, Ramsar, Shiraz and Hamadan in recent days. Ahvaz radio reported the arrest of Bani-Sadr supporters in Masjed-e Soleyman and Mahshahr, while Shiraz radio said Yasuj citizens closed the president's office in their town. A statement by the Central Islamic Revolution Public Prosecutor's Office, broadcast by Tehran radio on 17 June, again called on citizens of Tehran to patrol the streets of the capital to safeguard the Islamic revolution from plots and attempts to create chaos by Bani-Sadr's supporters.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported an Iraqi rocket attack on Ahvaz and Dezful on 15 June. An armed forces communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, claimed that an Iraqi plane had been downed in Ahvaz district on 16 June. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by the Voice of the Masses radio, said 68 Iranians had been killed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin and mentioned minor clashes in the Gilan-e Gharb and Abadan regions.

POW Exchange--Nicosia radio reported that Iran and Iraq have exchanged wounded prisoners of war at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus under the auspices and supervision of the International Red Cross. AFP, citing Red Cross sources in Geneva, reported that Iran instigated the exchange.

## Kuwait

KUNA, citing AL-WATAN, reported that Kuwaiti air defenses shot down a Phantom and hit another aircraft during a 13 June raid by three Iranian planes on the Al-'Abdali border post.

## Iraq

INA reported that First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived in Moscow on 17 June at the head of a delegation. The visit will last several days. Ramadan's talks with Soviet officials will cover Iraqi-Soviet relations, INA said, and the two sides will also discuss international issues of mutual interest.

## Israel

Data on Reactor Attack--The daily MA'ARIV reported on 16 June that Israel will put at the disposal of the U.S. Congress intelligence documents verifying its contention that the Iraqi nuclear plant was goint to be hot soon and that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn intended to use an Iraqi nuclear bomb against Israel.

## Reagan Press Conference

Jerusalem radio reported that at a rally in Lod Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said President Ronald Reagan's remarks at a Washington press conference on 16 June concerning Israel's motives for bombing the Iraqi reactor are very important and encouraging. According to Amman radio, the Jordanian daily AD-DUSTUR said on 17 June that instead of playing down the Israeli crime, Reagan threw U.S. weight in favor of the aggressor, thus increasing tension in the area. The paper called for a comprehensive and effective oil boycott of the United States. Damascus radio on 17 June cited the Syrian daily TISHRIN as saying that Reagan's assertion that he finds it difficult to imagine that Israel poses a threat to its neighbors is unreasonable. TISHRIN also said it is unreasonable for Reagan to ask Syria not to use its defensive missiles when we did not ask Israel to stop its overflights of the Arab states.

## Lebanese Crisis

Habib Mission--Damascus radio briefly reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. special envoy Philip Habib on 16 June. According to Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Begin's office clarified the prime minister's earlier statement regarding Israeli action in the event of a failure of Habib's mission, explaining that Begin had not presented an ultimatum and would give the negotiations all the necessary time if Habib says he is close to a peaceful solution.

Security Situation--Beirut radio reported violations of the cease-fire in Beirut and Zahlah. The Voice of Lebanon radio said Syrian sniping caused a fire in a Zahlah shop and reported that one women was killed and six people were injured in a surprise rocket attack in Beirut. Beirut radio announced that units of the internal security forces have taken up positions protecting the Chamber of Deputies building. The radio also reported Israeli and border-strip militia shelling of An-Nabatiyah and other southern ares.

## Afghanistan

BAKHTAR reported that the National Fatherland Front held its founding congress in Kabul. The 940 delegates unanimously approved nominees for the front's presidium, its constitution and a statement to the congress by President Babrak Karmal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS AT UN 16 JUN

JN161753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jun (INA)--The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau held a closed session at the United Nations this evening. It was held under Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the Zionist aggression against Iraq and its nuclear installations.

The INA correspondent has learned that Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi submitted a detailed report dealing with all asepcts of the Zionist aggression, which took place on 7 June.

Iraq had earlier officially called for a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau to discuss the dimensions and repercussions of the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau called on the UN Security Council to adopt deterrent and effective measures against Israel. It also called on all states, particularly the United States, to stop their aid to Israel.

The nonaligned group pledged to work at the UN General Assembly for the adoption of resolutions which deter Israel and force it to respect international law and the UN Charter.

MOSCOW HAS 'NOT RESPONDED' TO PLO ARMS REQUEST

LD161513 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12-19 Jun 81 p 11

[From "From AL-MAJALLAH's Ambassadors" feature]

[Text] Palestinian sources have emphasized that Moscow has not responded to the PLO's request for specific sophisticated weapons. The sources said that Abu 'Ammar [PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] renewed his request for these weapons during his meeting with the Soviet deputy foreign minister in Damascus. The Soviet official replied that he would convey the request to his superiors in Moscow.

PLO'S RAMLAWI DOYEN OF ARAB ENVOYS IN LONDON

JN161839 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] London--Brother Nabil Ramlawi, PLO representative in London, received here last Friday Comrade Viktor Ivanovich Popov, Soviet ambassador to Britain.

The Soviet ambassador congratulated Brother Ramlawi on the assumption of his post as doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps.

The latest developments in the political situation were discussed in light of the Zionist military escalations in southern Lebanon and the region.

'PRIOR KNOWLEDGE' OF ISRAELI RAID ASCRIBED TO U.S.

LD161001 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jun 81 p 9

[Editorial: "When Is the Date?"]

[Text] As soon as U.S. President Ronald Reagan had concluded his meeting with the Arab ambassadors, he received the Israeli ambassador to reassure him that American-Israeli relations were still as good as ever and that Washington would not embargo the delivery of any arms to Israel and would steadfastly support it at the United Nations.

As for the decision to defer the delivery of four planes, this would not affect Israel militarily; it had to be taken as a token gesture in order to safeguard Philip Habib's mission.

What is Philip Habib doing anyway? There are many doubts about the mission of this man, especially in the light of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's statement to Germany's STERN magazine that this man is not speaking for America but reiterating Israeli statements and demands.

The United States had prior knowledge of the decision to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor and of all the details of preparations that had gone on for 6 months. Its spy satellites had transmitted pictures of the nuclear reactor to the Israelis. The American spy satellites had also photographed the Israeli preparations, but Washington kept quiet about what it knew was going on. These facts have been reported in the American news media and are not fabricated by us.

The same satellites are now photographing the Syrian missile positions in Lebanon and transmitting this information to the Israelis, who are now training somewhere preparatory to launching a surprise raid. Philip Habib is preoccupying the people while the Israelis are making preparations. The Jewish lobby in Washington and elsewhere is busy concocting the necessary justifications for what Menahem Begin is planning to do before, on the day of, or after the elections.

Insolence reached its climax in the American reactions to the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor which described it as a "nuclear Entebbe"--reminiscent of the attack on Entebbe airport in Uganda--and which have begun to prepare to justify the forthcoming "missile Entebbe."

The question that has to be asked now is: When will the talking stop and when will the date for the "Tel Aviv Entebbe" be upon us?

KUWAITI MINISTER EXPECTS END OF OIL SURPLUS

GF170852 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 17 June (AFP)--Oil rates will keep up and the international glut will disappear late this year, Kuwait's Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah told the newspaper AL-ANBA' here today. He said the surplus would be wiped out completely. In spite of new energy forms now emerging, oil would long remain a sought-after commodity, the minister said.

As to production, Kuwait effected a 250,000 barrels a day cut ahead of the 26 May joint decision by the oil-exporting countries at Geneva. Output was trimmed to 1,250,000 barrels a day on 1 April.

Kuwait had no difficulty in selling its oil at a price which suited it, he also said.

UAE MINISTER CALLS ON OPEC TO UNIFY PRICES

JN111143 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (GNA)--Dr Mani Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned to Abu Dhabi from London this morning after having participated in several meetings there.

In a statement upon arrival, Al-'Utaybah called on the OPEC states to adopt decisive steps to unify prices and reduce production in order to stop the deterioration in the oil market that has resulted from the oil surplus. He expressed the belief that some states would be forced to directly or indirectly decrease prices and production if they do not adopt expeditious steps.

He added that he is constantly in touch with his colleagues, the OPEC oil ministers, in order to coordinate positions and quickly work to return to one base for oil prices.

He also affirmed that the OPEC conference held in Geneva had achieved its goals with regard to the restoration of the balance in the oil market, which has surpluses. He pointed out that 10 states have decided to reduce their production by 10 percent, adding that this decision would mean that 1.3 million barrels will be taken away from the market daily. He stated that, despite this, there will still be a surplus of 1.5 million barrels in the market daily, adding that this surplus is expected to reach about 4 million barrels daily next month, which would upset the oil market.

UAE REDUCES PRODUCTION AS AGREED AT GENEVA MEETING

GF031600 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The UAE reduced its daily oil production by 175,000 barrels yesterday. This is approximately 14 percent of the total production. This action is in accordance with the decision that was adopted last week by most OPEC countries at the Geneva conference. The OPEC members agreed to reduce oil production by a minimum of 10 percent.

FINANCE MINISTERS TO MEET IN ECUADOR 20 JUN

PA041556 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The finance ministers of OPEC member countries will meet in Quito starting 20 June to review the financial matters of the organization which groups 13 oil-producing countries.

## KUWAIT

### COMPLETE REVIEW OF U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS SOUGHT

GF161305 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Article in "Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Jasim Ahmad an-Nisf: "We and the United States"]

[Text] The Arab world's relations with the United States must be reviewed comprehensively. It is unacceptable for the Arab countries to be anxious to strengthen their ties with the United States, and to avoid harming its interests, while Washington reciprocates with complete bias toward Israel, clearly leaning away from the Arabs and deliberately ignoring their legitimate rights and their cause of destiny.

The key to changing U.S. policy in the Middle East--even partially--is in the hands of the Arabs, but they are unable or unwilling to use it. Had the Arabs defined their relations with the United States on the basis of its stands on their issues, many issues on the Middle Eastern arena would have changed.

This does not mean that we now demand a cutoff of oil supplies to the United States. It is enough at this stage to reduce our oil production and divert part of our Arab investments from the United States to other countries. With this, we will give the U.S. Government a meaningful signal so that it will not go far in its biased position toward Israel and adopt a more moderate position on our issues.

At the same time, continuation of the Israeli aggression against Arab territory must not affect our morale and make us lose hope, without which human ambition collapses. Israel's success in directing painful military blows to the depth of the Arab homeland must not make us lose confidence in ourselves, in our ability and our energies. It should not make us create legends about the sophisticated Zionist mentality for the difference between us and Israel merely lies in its dedication to planning and its well-studied and calculated preparations. Israel plans its operations many months in advance, taking into consideration all eventualities and using all its capabilities, whereas Arab planning is still far below the standard of our ambitions and goals.

Continuation of the Israeli aggression must not weaken our will or lead us to despair. On the contrary, it must be a motive for us to strengthen our military and technological capabilities in order to obtain the most sophisticated weapons and learn how to exploit them in the best way to serve our causes and liberate our land.

We need a new revolution in the depth of our Arab mentality and a comprehensive awakening of Arab leaders to unite in sincere efforts and use joint and well-studied planning so that the Arab cause will achieve its national goals.

## OMAN

### RADIO DENIES WEAPONS CAPABILITY OF IRAQ REACTOR

LD150946 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 Jun 81 EA

["For the Sake of Oman" program, prepared by Mamduh Isma'il and presented by 'Ali 'Abdallah]

[Excerpts] We are now witnessing worldwide reaction in the international arena condemning the Israeli air raid on the Tammuz nuclear reactor in Iraq. Reactions are reminiscent of those following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The difference between the two is that the Soviet invasion amounted to the USSR moving from a dialogue of ideas and ideology to direct and armed intervention to impose its ideology, whereas the Israeli raid amounts to Israel moving from the prevention of Arab military superiority to striking at any Arab effort to bring about progress in development and technology. The objective facts confirmed by the raid must impel Arab leaders to reassess their strategy. In this connection, we wish to make some important and serious observations.

1. The Iraqi nuclear reactor was subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose headquarters are in Vienna. The reactor was inspected by the agency last January, that is, about 5 months ago. It ascertained that the research being carried out was for peaceful purposes. Indeed, the experts' report confirmed that even if Iraq had been considering diverting the functions of its reactor toward military purposes, it could not have done so before 1986.

2. We say to those inclined to see the raid as being prompted by the proximity of the Israeli elections: Your interpretation is erroneous. The Government of Israel has confirmed that the operation was planned several months ago.

3. Iraq is one of the signatories of the Nonproliferation Treaty, whereas Israel has so far refused to sign it. Everyone knows Israel built its first nuclear reactor in Dimona, in the Negev Desert, in 1955 before going on to build more. All reports confirm that these reactors have been geared to produce atomic bombs of limited destructive capacity. We recall the huge consignment of uranium which disappeared on the high seas some years ago, learning in the end that Israel seized it. We also recall that Israel prevented a congressional committee from visiting its nuclear installations when the committee wanted to ascertain that the installations were not being utilized for military purposes.

There are now pressing questions to put to the Arabs. These questions require open and lucid minds, conscious of the dimensions of affairs, and insulated against emotional reactions. One of the most important questions is: How did Israel dare to attack the Iraqi reactor, and what Arab assurances are there to prevent a repetition of this action which threatens Arab civilization? We believe the answer to this first question does not require hard thinking: It is simply those Arab differences which keep tearing apart the Arab homeland--the homeland of the divine revelation from which sprang civilizations whose radiance pervades the entire globe. Yes, these differences and fragmentations have brought into being the very serious weak point reflected in the international community's vision of its dealings with the Arab states. The Arabs should know that strength accompanied by respect is many times better than pity without strength.

The crux of Israeli strategy toward the Arabs is to strongly stress Arab differences. Arab and Muslim leaders must ineluctably ensure Arab harmony and such harmony, when realized, would create a united position of real weight, capable of influencing events toward serving Arab interests.

The Sultanate of Oman has tirelessly appealed and attempted to explain the dimensions of and throw light on the dangers threatening the Arab nation, namely the Zionist threat and the communist Soviet threat. One must not forget the wise saying and its value, which came from Oman, calling for the minimum of relations among the Arab states. Proceeding from the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, Oman said every Arab country is free to have dealings with either West or East, but there must be a framework defining Arab relations to safeguard their supreme interests. These words emanated from the sultanate many months ago. Since then successive events have confirmed the rectitude of the Omani views and their profound and precise dimensions.

We now come to answering the second question, namely how to ensure that Israel's action--in other words, its attack against Arab development and progress--will not be repeated? We say that this cannot be achieved without Arab harmony and then by using, from a position of strength, the winning cards which the Arab homeland [words indistinct]. An Arab defense force should be created and all Arab countries should contribute to its formation, because this Israeli raid has proved that the threat was directed against all, both near and far.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF FOREIGN BASES IN GULF

LD131348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1121 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jun (KUNA)--Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abo al-'Aziz was quoted Saturday as denying the existence of any foreign military bases in any of the six states that form the Gulf Cooperation Council. Prince Sultan made his remarks in an interview published by the conservative daily newspaper AL-BAYRAQ.

Such military bases are "automatically rejected in addition to the fact that basically they do not exist in the states that signed the (?creation) of the GCC, [Guls Cooperation Council]" Prince Sultan told his interviewer. Such bases, according to the prince, "do not even exist in the state of Sultan Qabus (?of Oman)."

"There are requests from some (unidentified) countries to obtain (military) facilities, but these haven't been accepted either," Prince Sultan announced.

The GCC's six member states are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

In case of an aggression by a superpower on the Gulf, Prince Sultan indicated that there was nothing that can be done. "We don't have the power to match that of America or Russia," he said. But, we have enough capabilities to confront an attack by proxy, Prince Sultan emphasized.

## UAE

### PAPERS DENOUNCE REAGAN'S 16 JUN STATEMENTS

JN170842 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jun (GNA)--Two UAE papers today denounced U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements in which he tried to justify the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuciear reactor.

In their commentaries, the papers AL-ITTIHAD and AL-WAHDAH said it seemed from Reagan's statements that he was giving Israel the green light to attack the other Arab states simply because they do not recognize Israel, a justification which contradicts all legal logic and exceeds the bounds of international legitimacy.

AL-ITTIHAD said that Reagan's statements are extremely grave and have placed all the Arabs in confrontation with the United States and proved to them the authenticity of U.S. sources' statement to the effect that Washington was not completely removed from the attack on Tammuz.

The paper casts doubts on the mission of U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib, questioning the significance of a peace shuttle between any Arab state and the Zionist enemy while this enemy does not hesitate to disregard this shuttle and strike Baghdad. The paper asks: Of what avail is such a mission when the U.S. President himself does not hesitate to cover up and justify any Israeli aggression?

AL-FAJR states that the U.S. stand declared by Reagan last night expresses the U.S. interests just as the Zionist enemy's stands reflect its own interests. Accordingly the paper adds, we Arabs must also sincerely seek our own interests.

The paper calls on the Arab states to reconsider their relations aid to formulate these in such a way that the sublime Arab interest is achieved, the Arab entity and presence is safeguarded and the United States and others are made to respect Arab rights.

PDRY

OMAN'S 'FABRICATED LIES' REJECTED BY ANA

LD161640 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has rebutted the allegations and fabrications against Democratic Yemen being trumpeted incessantly by the ruling regime of Oman.

In a political commentary the agency said that every now and then the propoganda trumpets of the ruling regime of Oman try to outdo one another in a series of false allegations and fabricated lies aimed at covering up the agentry of the Omani regime and its total submissin to the hostile imperialist powers. At the same time they attempt to cover up the regime's hostile policy aimed at weakening the sovereignty of Democratic Yemen and its peaceful and progressive political course.

The political commentary referred to the great efforts being made by Democratic Yemen to prevent the on rush of events toward the brink of tension and armed conflict. These efforts were made clear in the acceptance of mediation by the fraternal states of Kuwait and the UAE. But those efforts and mediation have always been faced with difficulties characterized by the policy of subservience to imperialism and enlistment in the ranks of the Oman.

GDR'S GERHARD SCHUERER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD130121 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, today met Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During the meeting they discussed relations between the two friendly countries at party and government level and issues of economic cooperation.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir highly appreciated the honest internationalist assistance the GDR is offering our country in the fields of industry, trade and communications and the offer of technical and cultural aid on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two friendly countries.

A review also took place at the meeting of the international political situation and imperialist plans to increase tension, escalate the arms race and threaten world peace.

The meeting also dealt with the persistent aggressive policy of the Zionist entity. The recent aggressive act by the Zionist enemy against Iraq--the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor--was condemned.

Comrade Gerhard Schuerer this morning met Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning, and discussed with him relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and strengthening them.

MAY TERMS U.S. RESPONSE TO ISRAEL UNSATISFACTORY

LD170857 Cairo MAY in Arabic 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah article: "A Test for America"]

[Excerpts] For the first time since it came to power, Reagan's administration is facing a difficult test with regard to its stance on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, for this stance requires it to clearly define its policy vis-a-vis many of the problems of the Middle East conflict.

Until this incident took place, the Reagan administration was able to defer the adoption of political decisions on the Middle East problems and content itself with defining its general international strategy without going into details--that is, without having to translate this strategy into specific policies before the resolution of its own internal economic problems, the crystallization of its European allies' attitude and the results of the Israeli elections.

However, despite Arab accusations to the contrary, the Reagan administration was surprised by the serious aggression Israel committed and by the possible consequences of this aggression, which could cast doubt on the American role in the Middle East crisis and push events in other directions, leading to the destruction of the foundations of the strategic cooperation sought by the United States.

Faced with the wave of anger and denunciation that has swept through the Arab world and also the world as whole, the Reagan administration's initial reaction to the incident was to decide to defer the delivery of four F-16 fighter planes contracted to Israel. The decision, however, did not provide for a halt to the shipment of other American arms and materiel to Israel. Thus, the American decision resembles a tranquillizer designed to abate the wave of Arab anger, a tranquillizer whose effects will soon disappear. It is like slapping a child gently on the wrist for gouging out the eye of his friend.

This American attitude will not satisfy any of American's friends or opponents in the Arab world. It could open doors which have hitherto been closed to the Soviet influence in the area and is bound to torpedo the chances of peace and shelve Philip Habib's mission to contain the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon. What would remain for America after that?

REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO PARIS

For Cairo reportage on Vice President Mubarak's meetings with French officials in Paris, including a French television interview and a joint statement, see the France section of the 16 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

16 Jun Return

NC161622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1553 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo from Paris today after a 1-week visit to France. During the visit Mubarak met with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and senior French officials.

Mubarak said on arrival that he carries an oral message from the French president to President Anwar as-Sadat. The vice president added that his visit to France confirmed that the relations between France and Egypt are progressing very well.

RAMADAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 17 JUN FOR TALKS

JN170738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, arrived in Moscow today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. The Iraqi official will hold talks with top Soviet officials later today aimed at developing relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union in various fields. He will also discuss international issues of mutual interest.

Ramadan was accorded an official reception at the airport. He was received by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and a number of Soviet officials.

Ramadan left Baghdad early today. In a predeparture statement he said that his visit to the Soviet Union at this stage is aimed at developing relations and at realizing the common interests of the two countries. He added that he will discuss the political issues that concern the two countries in addition to other international issues.

The first deputy prime minister expressed the hope that the visit will take serious steps in developing the relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Ramadan's delegation is made up of Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals; Ahmad Husayn, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan, Oil Ministry under secretary; Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Trade Ministry under secretary; and a number of officials, experts and technicians.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS ARAB ISSUES WITH 'ARAFAT

JN161834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, tonight.

During the meeting, a comprehensive review was made of the most prominent current issues of our Arab nation, particularly the repeated Zionist attacks against it and the means to confront them.

The meeting was attended by Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Office of Palestine and Armed Struggle at the National Command, and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

'Arafat arrived here earlier today.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 370

JN161715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Communique No 370 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our advanced units used various weapons to hit enemy troop concentrations in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 68.
B. Five were killed opposite our units' positions in the Nowsud region.
C. One was killed and one infantry position, three vehicles and one observation post were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

D. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our units hit it and forced it to flee after killing 12 and destroying 1 vehicle carrying personnel.
E. Four were killed in the Sumar region.
F. Three were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
G. One vehicle was destroyed in the Dezful region.
H. One was killed and one vehicle, one ammunition stockpile and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region.
I. Three were killed and one fieldgun was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
J. Our units hit enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region with various weapons, killing 16 and destroying 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator and 1 ammunition stockpile.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 113 dead, 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 10 vehicles, 1 fieldgun, 1 excavator, 2 ammunition stockpiles and 1 observation post.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 June 1981

ISRAELI-IRANIAN COLLUSION SEEN IN REACTOR ATTACK

NC161407 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Oh Muslim Iranian brothers and sisters, revolutionary masses, dear listeners: Please listen carefully.

The mass circulation British newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH has carried an interesting report which we want to read for you. The newspaper writes: The Israeli aircraft attack against Iraq's nuclear bases would not have been possible if the Tehran regime had not helped Israel, and Tehran did extend such assistance. Tehran placed 1,000 photographs of Iraq's nuclear installations and the positions of Iraq's SAM-2's and SAM-6's around these installations at Tel Aviv's disposal.

These photographs were taken by Iranian Phantom jets in the first days of the war. Israel used these photographs to plan its recent attack against Iraq.

After such sound reasonings and documents can one continue to doubt the clandestine friendship [words indistinct] between Khomeyni and Begin? A person who claims to be the leader of the country **must** be very impudent to lie and in such an obvious manner. Khomeyni is so impudent that on the one hand he blows on the horn of (?Islam) and on the other assists the occupying Zionists.

The entire world has condemned this Zionist aggression. But what has Khomeyni said or done? (?He only forced his regime) to utter the absurdities like the ones he utters and that are laughed at even by a small child. Does the clown Khomeyni--as Bani-Sadr (?puts it)--think that the Iranian people are deaf and blind? Does this clown think that the Muslims of the world are deaf and blind? Did Khomeyni's regime issue an official statement condemning this aggression by Begin? Did Khomeyni's mercenary propaganda network in Tehran do anything other than announce this aggression with great happiness and broadcast the false report on the complete destruction of Iraq's nuclear installations?

All you Muslim people of Iran know, as the entire world knows, that after World War II the United States and Britain granted sovereignty to the Zionist entity in the Middle East by usurping Palestinian territories and naming it Israel. Congratulations to Khomeyni and to his followers. May the disgraceful cooperation between Khomeyni and Begin expand further and may Khomeyni become a bigger clown than he is now.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DENOUNCES RAID, U.S. IAEA VOTE

JN151426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (INA)--The Sovet State Atomic Energy Committee has condemned the Zionist enemy's criminal act against the Iraqi nuclear installations. In a statement today to the INA correspondent here, (Afobin Gyorgiy), head of the committee's International Relations Department, said that this deed cannot be considered anything but terrorist. He added that the members of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee support the Iraqi people in their stand against this military aggression, which is supported by the United States.

He said: All the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on this peaceful technological project refute the Zionist enemy's allegations. Furthermore, all the reports of competent international organizations confirm that this project is subject to international control and is devoted to scientific and technological research.

Concluding his statement, the Soviet official denounced the United States and Canada for voting against the expulsion of the Zionist entity from the IAEA.

NA'IM HADDAD RECEIVES ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

JN162157 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] This evening National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad received (Diserio Selasi), member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Romanian Journalists Council, and the delegation accompanying him.

Na'im Haddad reviewed the advanced relations between Iraq and Romania, stressing that these relations, which both countries are keen on developing, reflect their political course, which is based on an independent stand and national will. Na'im Haddad said that Iraq, by adopting an independent course and believing in the Nonaligned Movement's principles, wants to build close relations with all countries in the world on the basis of equality and mutual respect and in the service of our people and our Arab nation.

(Deserio Selasi) expressed his country's desire to promote relations with Iraq. He praised Iraq's progress and the great achievements attained by the masses and said that the strong Iraqi economy is not the source of its strength. The strength of Iraq is inspired from the unity of its people, who are rallying around their revolutionary leadership under President Saddam Husayn.

## AD-DUSTUR URGES OIL BOYCOTT OF UNITED STATES

JN170702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's press conference yesterday, AD-DUSTUR says: Nobody in the world, even the Israelis themselves, expected U.S. President Reagan to blantantly defend the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and to give Israel the very justification and reason for carrying out that criminal act, which he described as a defensive action. However, it was expected that Reagan would try to play down the Israeli crime by denouncing it and blaiming Israel. Instead, Reagan threw all the U.S. weight in favor of the aggressor, thus exacerbating the tension prevailing in the area.

Reagan was not content with repeating every word of Menahem Begin in justifying the raid on the nuclear reactor, but exceeded all limits by blaming Iraq because it did not sign any cease-fire agreement with Israel or participate in any attempts to establish peace in the area. Reagan added these to the reasons that prompted Israel to carry out its aggression with sophisticated U.S. planes. Reagan tried to cover up the use of those planes by claiming that Congress is still studying if their use by Israel constitutes a violation of the law stipulating that those planes should only be used for defensive purposes.

Following his hostile stand and overt bias in favor of Israel, President Reagan tried to demonstrate that Washington was keen on real peace and the settlement of the Middle East problems and to make the Israeli aggression appear as proof of the need to definitely settle the area's issue. President Reagan has wrecked every hope of the U.S. ability to play a positive role in finding a just and comprehensive settlement in the area. Rather, he gave unequivocal evidence that Arab-U.S. relations have reached a critical and decisive stage.

Continuing, the paper says: In the face of this blatant U.S. defiance, the Arabs must use all of their weapons and capabilities to confront this defiance. While it is the only, and undoubtedly a difficult option, it is the road to definitely settling the situation. The Arabs own oil, and it is high time it was used against the United States. If the Arabs do not do this now, they will not be able to use it in the future. They have a golden opportunity that should be exploited now--namely, the deteriorating U.S. economy. The Arabs, through a comprehensive and effective boycott, could cause the further deterioration and collapse of the U.S. economy.

## SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS JORDAN, MEETS OFFICIALS

### Received By Crown Prince

JN161728 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at the Royal Hashemite Court today the head and members of the Soviet delegation from the Azerbaijan SSR which is visiting Jordan within the context of the celebration of the Jordanian-Soviet friendship week. His highness expressed the hope that mutual cooperation between the two friendly peoples will continue so as to further mutual knowledge of the cultural achievements which bind the cultures of the two countries, His highness pointed to the presence of important cientific manuscripts in many Soviet capitals. Such manuscripts he said, will support the fruitful meetings between the two countries. He expressed the hope that a preliminary working paper will be prepared on the cooperation between Jordanian and Soviet academies and other specialized bodies so that both sides will be able to look into the manuscripts and written thoughts in order to pave the way for a meeting in the near future between Soviet and Jordanian thinkers and also between Soviet and Arab thinkers at large.

This meeting would be similar to that on greater Syria which was held through cooperation between the University of Jordan and Damascus University and in which 30 universities from all over the world participated.

On Jerusalem and the history of Palestine, his highness stressed the need for the concerted efforts of the friendly bodies with the aim of preparing a comprehensive scientific study about the history of this area on the international level so as to refute the Zionist allegations and fabrications which have been leveled against our nation since the beginning of the Zionist movement, particularly over the past 14 years of continued occupation of our land and shrines. His highness said that throughout history, the Arabs have offered services to civilization. These services are proved by the Arab and Islamic manuscripts.

The head of the delegation affirmed the desire of Soviet public opinion to celebrate the Jordanian-Soviet friendship days in this fraternal country in appreciation of the efforts of His Majesty King Husayn, for whom the Soviet people harbor great respect and appreciation. He expressed hope that this anniversary will help promote relations between the Jordanian and Soviet people, particularly as these celebrations are taking place after the historic visit of His Majesty King Husayn to the Soviet Union and after his successful and fruitful talks with Soviet leaders. The meeting was attended by the president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research-Al al-Bayt Foundation and the director of the Royal Scientific Society.

Received By Badran

JN161505 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 16 Jun (Petra)--Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR [title as received] Discussions dealt with ways to consolidate the existing cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet republics. The prime minister expressed pleasure at this meeting, which comes within the framework of this cooperation. The meeting was attended by Rafik Nishanov, Soviet ambassador in Amman and chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Meets Senate President

JN161542 Amman PETRA-JNA i Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 16 Jun (PETRA)--Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni today received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. At-Talhuni reviewed the history of relations between the two friendly countries and the further development of these relations in all fields as a result of His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to the Soviet Union and his explanation of the Arab and international issues and as a result of the Jordanian and Arab appreciation for the Soviet support for the Arab rights and the Palestinian people's right to repatriation and self-determination at the international conferences and seminars.

Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the council of ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR [title as received], expressed his appreciation for the positive accomplishments achieved by Jordan in all fields under the leadership and directives of His Majesty King Husayn. He pointed out that the king's recent visit to the Soviet Union has contributed to developing the political, cultural and scientific relations to the better. He wished Jordan further development and accomplishments in all fields. The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman, who is also chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

AL-WAZZAN QUESTIONED ON MEETINGS, SECURITY

NC161820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Before departing for the Republican Palace Prime Minister Al-Wazzan held a series of meetings in Government House at the security, administrative and informational levels. Following the meetings Al-Wazzan answered newsmen's questions.

Regarding the security plan for the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies Palace, Al-Wazzan said that the security plan for the Chamber of Deputies building has been implemented successfully.

On his meetings with the governors, Al-Wazzan said: The governors' task is a large administrative one. As we are hoping to return to a normal life, it is inevitable that we must focus on all the problems that we have suffered from and cooperate to facilitate the affairs of citizens throughout Lebanon. Despite the current difficulties and circumstances, the citizens have a right for the government to serve them, particularly since the vast majority of the citizens are looking forward to the government assuming its tasks.

Asked about reports that Israel occupied land in Shab'a township, Al-Wazzan said: We are conducting investigations to verify these reports. Certain mayors and chieftains of southern Lebanon who visited me today told me this without confirming it.

AL-AS'AD, ADF COMMANDER CITED ON SECURITY POLICY

NC161845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At the Chamber of Deputies headquarters today Speaker Kamil al-As'ad stressed that the security plan for the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies has succeeded.

Speaker al-As'ad called for a general meeting of the Chamber of Deputies this coming Thursday. He also called on the Chamber of Deputies Defense, Security and Foreign Affairs Committees to convene a meeting on Saturday. Then the following dialogue took place in Mansur Palace [the Chamber of Deputies Palace] with [Arab Deterrent Forces Commander] Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib:

Asked his views on the implementation of the security plan, Al-Khatib said: So far things seem to be good.

Asked if the security measures will remain intensified, Al-Khatib replied: As long as there is a need for them, they will remain.

Asked about the results of the contacts he has held, Al-Khatib said: All parties, without a doubt, responded favorably regarding the security measures, and we will continue our work.

Asked about the roads to the Chamber of Deputies and whether they will be opened shortly or later on, Al-Khatib said: We are serious about opening the roads, but it is not up to us alone. We would like to point out that the museum road is still closed to the public because the security plan does not provide for the use of the road by citizens. Discussions are underway to make a suitable decision and open this road to pedestrians. It is worth noting that the security plan at present provides for ensuring the arrival of deputies, ministers, employees and journalists at the Chamber of Deputies.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC161752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today received Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Later he met with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil.

After the approximately 1-hour meeting, Shaykh al-Jumayyil said: We are in a state of no war, not peace. We have placed ourselves at the disposal of the legitimate government. We have told President Sarkis that saving Lebanon can be ensured by an agreement between the Muslims and Christians, Al-Jumayyil said. Al-Jumayyil stressed the importance of clearing the air to achieve Muslim-Christian solidarity.

In answer to a question, Al-Jumayyil said: We have confidence in the Arab followup committee and hope that it will act as an arbitrator and a judge to tackle the situation.

COMMUNIST LEADER HAWI INTERVIEWED ON PARTY ISSUES

NC161230 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 8-14 Jun 81 pp 34-42

[By Nadim Abu Ghannam]

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, just back from a visit to Moscow, has told MONDAY MORNING that his party and the leftist National Movement alliance in general are ready to launch a dialogue with Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the rightist militias, as soon as Al-Jumayyil severs his links with Israel.

The Lebanese Communist leader, George Hawi, stated in a private interview last week that he was confident that once such a dialogue started, "we will have no differences on Lebanon's future economic system, its social system and even its political system."

Addressing himself to Bashir al-Jumayyil, Hawi said: "What is the use of war? Let us assume that a war breaks out. What will the result be other than further destruction in Lebanon? You will not be able to occupy one handspan beyond your area. On the contrary, if the Syrian forces allow us to advance from the Sannin and 'Uyun as-Siman areas, we can get to the heart of Kasrawan."

He added: "We are going to prove in advance that for every cannon the Phalangists get from Israel, the nationalists have two more effective cannons; for every tank they get from Israel, we have two or three tanks; and for every 100 rockets, we have 200 or 300 rockets. We will always seek not to use these weapons, hoping that our preparations alone will bring the Phalangist Party back to its senses and persuade it to return to dialogue, instead of counting on the useless Israeli guarantees."

Hawi, who is a vice president of the National Movement, also made the following points:

--The current military mobilization of the National Movement is part of a general military-political-social plan to fill the gap left in the leftist-controlled areas by the inefficacy of the legitimate authorities and as a precaution against possible attacks by the rightists in the north and the Israelis in the south.

--The Arab follow-up committee, which was scheduled to hold its first meeting at foreign-minister level on Saturday (as this issue goes to press) will probably fail in its efforts to settle the Lebanese crisis--partly because there is no evidence that Lebanon's central government "will have the courage to adopt a position which can take it beyond the Phalangist sphere of influence and enable the country to move toward national accord."

--The Soviet Union is not ruling out the possibility of an Israeli attack on Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians and is ready to "honor all the provisions of its treaty of friendship with Syria" in that event.

--The greatest danger lies in the possibility of American-backed Israeli attacks on south Lebanon. The probability is that the return of President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib to the area will lead to an "escalation of aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians."

The assumption is that attacks on the south can be contained, but that assumption is not totally justified once "political and military coordination among the Syrians, the Palestinians and the nationalist Lebanese in the southern Al-Biqa' is growing steadily."

--The presence of Libyan volunteers with the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon is fully justified. The Lebanese Communist Party and the National Movement would be the first to call for the evacuation of all non-Lebanese fighters from Lebanon if the Israeli troops and their surrogate fighters were removed from Lebanon and a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement was reached on the presence of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

Going by the mobilization decision, the Lebanese Communist Party has called on those of its members who are under 30 years of age to report for military training immediately. Over the past two weeks, two new military training camps have been inaugurated by the party, which "already has more than one training camp in every Lebanese governorate." In addition, the party intends to propose that the National Movement start "non-partisan military training camps where non-partisan citizens can be trained to fight."

Hawi said that the Lebanese Communist Party's goal was to "establish a force of 3,000 regular fighters during the summer months. These will be full-time fighters. In addition, there will be around 5,000 men to fight alongside our regulars in various areas. But we will not depend on our 3,000 regulars and our 5,000 irregulars alone. We will depend on the National Movement, which can call up many times that number of fighters."

The Lebanese Communist Party was founded in 1924. Its membership then consisted of workers from the tobacco factories in Bikfayya, printing press workers and some intellectuals. It was a secret and almost dormant party for over four decades, but in 1969 it "came out into the open," as Hawi puts it, and laid down its first political program.

Hawi said that until 1969, "the Lebanese Communist Party barely had 2,000 members. Since then, the number of active, committed members has increased seven-fold or eight-fold." He added: "We have now become, or aspire to become, a part of Lebanon's political life and national destiny."

Hawi said that he would not be exaggerating if he described the Lebanese Communist Party as "the most widespread" in Lebanon. "We are present everywhere in Lebanon including the areas which are not under Lebanese control--like the southern border strip, Al-Ashrafiyah, Kasrawan, northern Al-Matn. We are in every neighborhood in every city and every village. We have deep roots in every part of Lebanon. We have worked hard to sink them deep, and there is no way we can be uprooted."

The largest single influx into the party, Hawi says, was in 1974, when the party was celebrating its 50th anniversary. "Membership then increased by over 60 percent, and all the new members were under 25 years of age. These were the communist youths who took part in the armed struggle of 1975-76 (the Lebanese civil war)." During the civil war, party membership doubled, Hawi said, adding: "We did not have regular fighters then. We had volunteers. On all fronts, I would say that the communist volunteers who were engaged in the 1975-76 war numbered around 5,000."

The communist leader said that with the coming of the Arab Deterrent Forces to Lebanon in 1976, his party's fighters laid down their arms and went back to their normal occupations. "Until now, we have not had full-time fighters, with the exception of the men who are fighting alongside the Palestinian resistance in the south. We have been concentrating on building up our military section on the command level only. Now, with the mobilization decision, we are beginning to train regular fighters, and we expect to have 3,000 of them before the summer is out."

Hawi said that the Lebanese Communist Party was receiving material support from Iraq and Libya and supplementing it with fund-raising campaigns in Lebanon and abroad.

In addition, he said, the party was receiving its share of the material support channeled to the National Movement as a whole from Iraq, Libya and "to a limited extent from Algeria, which we hope will increase its support in the future."

Where arms are concerned, "we are ready to receive weapons from any friend, starting with the Palestinian resistance, Syria, Libya and the other steadfastness and confrontation states and ending with Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

Since Lebanese communists have been on the battlefield with the Palestinians in south Lebanon since 1969, Hawi added, they, like the Palestinians, have been receiving military training in some socialist countries. But he denied that the Lebanese Communist Party was receiving any direct material support from the Soviet Union, with the exception of scholarships for students in Soviet schools and universities.

"There are now close to 2,000 Lebanese students specializing in medicine, engineering, technology and other fields in Soviet universities at the Soviet Government's expense. These scholarships, which are priceless for Lebanon, are distributed through the Lebanese Communist Party, other Lebanese parties, the Lebanese-Soviet friendship association and the Lebanese Government."

Otherwise, the Lebanese Communist Party receives nothing from Moscow beyond political support, Hawi said. "And the fact is that Soviet political support is granted not only to our party but to the National Movement and to Lebanon as a whole. One must remember that the first time the Soviets used their veto at the UN was in support of Lebanon's independence in 1943." Hawi rejected any suggestion that his party's policy was dictated by Moscow.

"We are Marxist-Leninists and are bound to the Soviet Union by the same ideology," he said. "We are in constant consultation in the framework of the international communist movement and bilateral meetings. But those meetings are held on the basis of mutual respect and total independence, with each side adopting the position which it deems appropriate on the issues that concern it, and Lebanese issues are our speciality. No one in the world can adopt any policy without reference to the current international struggle, of course, but the fact remains that we receive no dictates or instructions from any direction."

The communist leader saw nothing contradictory in Moscow's support of Lebanon's leftist parties and its support of Lebanon's central government.

Noting that the joint statement issued by Moscow and his party at the end of his recent visit to the Soviet Union called for support of the central government's efforts to reimpose its authority over all parts of Lebanon, Hawi said: "The traditional relations between the Soviet Union and some parties in Lebanon serve the interests of Lebanon as a whole. The Soviet Union uses its relations with the parties to serve the Lebanese cause."

While supporting Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, "our Soviet friends believe, as we do, that the only way to end the Lebanese crisis is to drive home the necessity of holding an international conference on the Middle East crisis as a whole. That conference, in which all concerned local and international parties would participate, could settle the Middle Eastern crisis by giving the Palestinians and the Arabs their legitimate rights, thus eliminating the root causes of the Lebanese crisis."

He added: "We call upon the president of the Republic and the Lebanese Government to play a direct and active role in accelerating the move toward a just solution of the Middle Eastern crisis as a whole.

We call on Lebanese officialdom to use its international relations with the U.S., Europe and the Arab states, and to use all the potentials of the Lebanese emigrants to put a stop to the Camp David logic, which has destroyed our country." Hawi also called on the Lebanese Government to work for closer relations with Moscow.

"The trouble with the Lebanese authorities," he said, "is that they are trying to break through to the wide horizons through the eye of the American needle, which is getting smaller and smaller in our times. Nobody is asking them to draw away from the U.S. We are realistic and we recognize the nature of American-Lebanese relations. But we are asking them to adopt a firmer position with the U.S. How can any Lebanese official fail to react sharply to America's permission to Israel to attack Lebanon? Is Lebanese officialdom merely a spectator at these attacks?"

Hawi called on the Lebanese authorities to "recognize the realities of our age. They must recognize that the U.S. is no longer the master of the world's fate. They must be more realistic than Anwar as-Sadat, who announced that '99 percent of the cards' were in Washington's hands, that the Soviet Union was out of this region for good and that there would be no war and no peace without Egypt. Now Mr as-Sadat can see for himself that the Soviet Union is not only still in the region but is on the best of terms with most parties to the conflict--with Syria, with the Palestinians, with the Lebanese, with King Husayn... beyond the eastern Mediterranean, there are the ever expanding Libyan-Soviet relations, there are the strong relations between the Soviets and Algeria, there are the alliance-type relations between the Soviets and Democratic Yemen. The recent visit to Moscow by the Kuwaiti foreign minister underscored the fact that anyone interested in the destiny of the Arab nation cannot possibly accept American fleets for the 'protection' of the Gulf; that, on the contrary, the protection of the Gulf lies in international balance and in the non-presence of any fleet in the Gulf."

Saudi Arabia, Hawi said, "cannot go on ignoring these realities for long. It will have to either maintain a minimum level of allegiance to the Arab cause or become an American protectorate. I don't think it would be in the Saudis' interests for their country to become an American protectorate, since that would make it an Israeli protectorate, with Begin himself pumping the oil out of Saudi fields."

The Lebanese Communist Party, he said, was hoping for Lebanese-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields "in the framework of mutual respect of the two parties' independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and common interests against the common enemy." Relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon, "one of the world's biggest nations and one of the world's smallest, can be model relations in which the big does not dominate the small," he said.

Hawi said he supported a recent suggestion by former Premeir Rashid Karami that Lebanon think in terms of signing a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow similar to the Soviet-Syrian treaty. "What Premier Karami meant was this: If a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union can protect the unity and security of Lebanon, we should be ready to use any means to protect our nation. This is also the position of (former) President Sulayman Franjiyah. Naturally, we support this position," Hawi said.

As for the comment by Lebanese leader Raymond Iddih that such a treaty would open Lebanese doors to communism, "I don't agree with him, and he knows better than most that the Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal systems of other countries." At any rate, Hawi said, "Mr Iddih can set his mind at ease. We are not about to sign any treaties with the Soviet Union, and we are in agreement with him that the greatest danger facing Lebanon now is the danger of Israel, fascist domination and partition. We are ready to discuss with Mr Iddih any suggestion that might protect Lebanon from that danger."

A friendship treaty between Lebanon and the Soviet Union can only come "if there is a Lebanese majority in favor of such a treaty," he said. "We do not call for the treaty as a precondition to national accord or to a political solution in Lebanon. If a Lebanese majority regards such a treaty as a good way to guarantee Lebanon's independence, so be it, but the treaty is not one of our direct goals."

Asked whether he expected the return of U.S. envoy Philip Habib to the region to yield results, Hawi said: "Yes, I expect it to yield negative results: an escalation of aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians as a way of blackmailing Syria and the PLO and making them submit to the American will."

Hawi said that in his recent visit to Moscow in response to an official invitation, he "sensed that the Soviet Union is not ruling out the possibility of Israel resorting to rash action against Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians," upon the encouragement of the U.S.

He said that as soon as the "missile crisis" started between Syria and Israel, the Soviet Union sent "strongly worded notes to the U.S. warning it against allowing Israel to go too far in its provocations against Syria and Lebanon and placing the full responsibility for any Israeli action on Washington." In those notes, Hawi said, the Soviet Union "did not hesitate to make it clear that it was ready to honor all the provisions of its treaty of friendship with Syria" in the event of an Israel attack.

He added: "The biggest danger, of course is that Israel backed by the U.S., will vent its rage in attacks on south Lebanon. The assumption is that attacks on the south can be contained, but this assumption does not take into consideration the fact,--which is no longer a secret--that political and military coordination among the Syrians, the Palestinians and the nationalist Lebanese in the southern Al-Biqa' is growing steadily, there is therefore no guarantee that a large-scale attack on the south can be contained."

Turning to protests about the presence of Libyan volunteers with the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon, Hawi said: "Why don't the people who are making this fuss make a fuss about Israel's violation of Lebanese sovereignty and the Israeli arms and volunteers that have been unloaded in the port of Juniyah?

"It is the right and duty of every Arab to volunteer to fight in Lebanon and prevent the rise of a new Israel in Lebanon.

"We would be the first to welcome the evacuation of every non-Lebanese soldier from Lebanon. So let us first evict the Israeli Army and the Israeli agents; let us regulate Lebanese-Palestinian relations on the basis of the past agreements; and let us then pass a law prohibiting the entry of any non-Lebanese soldier to Lebanon."

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS WITH PHILIP HABIB 16 JUN

JN161632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] At 1115 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's envoy. The meeting was attended by "Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; and Talcott W. Seelye, U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting discussion was resumed within the framework of the mission with which Philip Habib has been entrusted in the region.

DAMASCUS NOTES REAGAN'S 16 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN170739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] In a Washington press conference yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan defended the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He added that Israel has reasons for feeling apprehensive and destroying the nuclear reactor.

Reagan also discussed the Middle East situation and the Camp David accords. He alleged that Israel does not pose a threat to the region's states.

The U.S. President expressed the hope that the mission of Philip Habib, his special envoy to the Middle East, in connection with the Syrian missile crisis--which has been fabricated by the Zionist enemy--will not fail.

The U.S. President also justified the huge U.S. aid to Pakistan.

TISHRIN Comment

JN170730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary under the headline "Threats as Understood by the United States and by the Arabs," the paper TISHRIN states that the United States wants to have a distinctive position in the Middle East that would qualify it to play a role no one else can play in the region by establishing relations with all the disputing sides or allies. However, the U.S. acts in no way help give it a distinctive position in the Middle East, nor do they qualify it to play a special role acceptable to all sides nor help solve the problems which together make up the Middle East crisis. The great gap between the U.S. desires and what the region's situation allows it to do is a result of the U.S. policy itself.

The paper adds: White House spokesman Larry Speakes [Title as heard] says that the main consideration of the practical and political contents of the study being conducted by the U.S. Government is Middle East peace. Yet what a difference between reality and what the United States wants to convince the Arabs of.

The paper cites a Washington dispatch by the Egyptian news agency on the difficulties being encountered by President Reagan's administration in the Middle East. Among the problems which cannot be disregarded is the obstacle in Alexander Haig's path, namely, convincing the most moderate Arab states that the Soviet Union poses a threat to the Middle East and that it is necessary to place these states alongside Egypt and Israel within the framework of a group strategy in order to confront such a threat.

The paper affirms that this is not just one of the obstacles facing the United States in the region, but the main obstacle. The paper asks: How can a realistic individual who respects peoples' feelings and rights and international law ask the Arabs to stand alongside Israel against the Soviet Union, which supports the Arabs and their rights and assists them against aggression at a time when Israel is occupying these Arabs' lands, expelling them from their homes and homeland, expanding at their expense and daily threatening them with the U.S. arms being very generously supplied to it.

The United States' very allegation that the Arabs are threatened by the Soviet Union and not Israel firmly impresses the conviction upon the Arabs that Washington's rulers attach no importance to the peoples' rights to their homeland and to determine their fate and scorn these peoples' sovereignty and the principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Otherwise, is it reasonable for a responsible politician of President Ronald Reagan's weight to state in his press conference yesterday that he finds it difficult to imagine that Israel poses a threat to its neighbors? Is it reasonable for him to say this at a time when the entire world is alarmed by Israel's aggressive acts and its rulers' threats to launch an aggression against Syria or its forces in Lebanon, an aggression whose consequences and effects on the peace and security of both the region and the world are known to no one?

The paper asks: Otherwise, is it reasonable for Reagan to ask Syria in his press conference not to use its defensive missiles while he does not ask Israel to stop sending its aggressive planes to Syria, Lebanon's skies and other Arab states?

The paper adds: One does not know what the U.S. rulers understand by the term threats. If the military attacks, the continuous regional expansionist acts, the constant threats to launch aggression, the violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and the principles of international law and the perpetration of war crimes and genocide do not constitute a threat, what then would constitute a threat?

In conclusion the paper says: Since such a difference on the nature of threats exists between the Arabs and the United States, the Arabs will continue to view Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy as a threat to them and will only look upon the Soviet Union as a friend. The United States will remain in the trench that is hostile to the Arab nation, the trench that is threatening and launching aggression against this nation.

ISRAELI ATTACKS TO BE CONSIDERED 'U.S. AGGRESSION'

JN161429 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in the occupied territory within the framework of his tour of the region at the beginning of last April, he said that the crux of U.S. policy in the Middle East is guaranteeing Israeli security. Thus, we can say that the Israeli pretexts for its attacks--which are carried out under the guise of safeguarding security--are not only adopted by the United States, but are actually used for implementing the joint aggressive plans.

In a solidarity message addressed to the Zionist entity through the New York Jews about a month ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that Israel is the primary strategic U.S. supporter and the whatever is in Israel's interest would also be in the strategic interest of the United States. Begin stated that U.S.-Israeli relations are unrivalled in the history of relations with the big powers.

Thus, it was not surprising that the U.S. administration's leaders openly and blatantly declared their support for the aggressive Israeli acts. Nor was it surprising that Richard Allen, the U.S. President's adviser for national security, gave Israel the absolute right to violate the sanctity of Lebanese territory, pursue the fedayeen there, destroy their bases, liquidate the Palestinian people, kill and expel the sons of the Lebanese people and blow up their houses over their heads--all under the guise of safeguarding security.

Since the United States invests Israel's aggressions with legitimacy and blesses these aggressions, it is necessary to objectively view U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission to solve the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon. This crisis, which was fabricated by Israel and the United States, is not isolated from Israel's attacks on Lebanon and the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], which are the forces of Lebanon's legitimacy, soveriegnty and independence and ability to determine its own fate and future.

The first thing the U.S. administration must do is to check Israel and prevent it from attacking Lebanese legitimacy, which represents the unity of Lebanon's territory and people. However, such prevention would not be effective or sound if the tools of aggression are not removed from Israel's hands, or at least kept away from it. In other words, the most important thing the U.S. administration must do is to stop supplying Israel with arms and deter it from interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Naturally, tackling the Lebanese situation necessitates, first, the recognition of Lebanon's sovereignty, a recognition supported by practical and objective proofs. When the Israeli forces violate the sanctity of Lebanon's airspace and territory, using U.S.-made tools of aggression in the process, it means that the United States itself is carrying out such an aggression.

From now on, therefore, Syria will consider every aggression launched by Israel against Lebanon and the ADF as a direct U.S. aggression, since there is no difference between the source of the aggression--which is represented by the United States--and the appearance of such an aggression--which is represented by the Zionist entity.

Syria is very seriously putting matters in their right perspective. The United States has to know how much such a serious stand will cost. As for the details, this is a matter left for the Americans' assessment of their interests in the region. This is a sufficient Syrian decaration, at least at the current stage.

## EEC PRESIDENT REPLIES TO AL-ASAD MESSAGE

JN161258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Christoph van der Klauuw, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, has expressed the appreciation of the EEC's 10 member states for those who are working to bring about a relaxation of tension in Lebanon.

In a message to President Hafiz al-Asad, Van der Klauuw said that the EEC states strongly support every act that contributes to bringing about the Lebanese Government's control over all Lebanon. He added that the governments of the 10 member states believe that exercising self-restraint has become urgently needed more than at any time before and that every effort should be exerted to avoid jeopardizing peace and security in the area. He asserted the 10 governments' readiness to contribute, whenever possible, to achieving a state acceptable to all the concerned parties.

Van der Klauuw's message is in reply to a message he had received from President Hafiz al-Asad.

IRAQI RULERS BLAMED FOR NOT ANTICIPATING ATTACK

JN130920 Damascus Voice of Iraq in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother Iraqis: Has our Iraq become so incapable? How have we become so incapable when we have 18 fully equipped army divisions? Why was it that we were not able to fire a single shot at those who violated our territory and airspace? What has happened to our beloved Iraq in these difficult days?

Brothers, the blood now boiling in the veins of every true Iraqi patriot calls on us to take revenge on those who have led Iraq to the present state of chaos and lack of protection for Iraqi territory and airspace. They have not answered the call of duty by allowing the alien Zionists to disgrace Iraq unchallenged.

Is this the Iraq we know or the Iraq we want? What has happened to our country that it is exposed to this tragedy without being able to repulse those who violated its airspace? Where are the so-called preparations? Let us be even more frank: Where is the so-called cooperation between Iraq and those who claim to be on our side; the Israeli planes did not come from outer space. They came after flying almost 1,000 km in the airspace of those who claim to be with us and to have placed their resources at our disposal. All this talk evaporated into thin air when the real moment came.

Brothers, let us be frank with ourselves: Could the attacking enemy planes have been able to do what they have done had we kept our real military capabilities in good shape and had we not sqaundered them on issues that are neither essential nor central?

Brothers, let us ask: Who are our main enemies? Are they not Israel, Zionism and the United States? Why have our rulers forgotten this or pretended to forget? Why did they not take the necessary measures to forestall such an impending attack? Why have they diverted our people's attention from the U.S.-Zionist attack? Why did they not prepare themselves for such an attack, which we all knew was very likely? What has happened to us that we have degenerated to the present state in which anguish has caused each of us to feel as though his own home or family had been hit?

Why have our rulers forgotten the likelihood of an aggression by the Zionist enemy backed by U.S. weapons? Why have they permitted such violation of our airspace and the vital installations that have cost our people a great deal?

It is a tragedy that refutes all the claims of these rulers. They have failed to understand that our main duty is to the struggle between our country and the main enemy, the U.S.-Zionist alliance. [indistinct passage]

Brothers, think hard about the aggression. Think hard about what has happened. Think hard about what we must do to restore Iraq's true image, knowing who the real enemies are and how to face them.

BEGIN'S OFFICE DENIES ULTIMATUM ON HABIB MISSION

TA162023 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister's office today published clarifications and explanations of the prime minister's remarks saying that if [special envoy Philip] Habib does not bring with him a peaceful solution to the crisis Israel will take action in other ways. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram has been told that the prime minister did not present an ultimatum. If Habib says he is close to a peaceful solution, Israel will give the political negotiations all the necessary time. In reaction to the U.S. State Department's statements in interpreting the prime minister's remarks as constituting an ultimatum, the prime minister's media affairs adviser said that this is a misinterpretation and that the U.S. State Department spokesman does not know what he is talking about.

BEGIN PRAISES REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

TA170720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] [Announcer] The U.S. President's remarks [at a press conference in Washington] were highlighted last night in election speeches. In a rally in Lod Prime Minister Begin said that President Reagan's understanding of Israel's motives for bombing the Iraqi reactor is very important and encouraging. Our correspondent reports that the rally went undisrupted and many of those attending it threw candy at the prime minister as a token of sympathy.

[Begin recording] [Begin] This morning I sent an urgent message to U.S. President Reagan regarding the debate at the Security Council about the heroic operation of our air force in which the Iraqi reactor for the production of atomic bombs was destroyed. This reactor no longer exists and will never exist. [applause] At this very moment the U.S. President is making a speech in his own country. In a press conference in Washington President Reagan said, among other things, that he believes that Israel had good reasons [for attacking the Iraqi reactor], that the operation was a defensive operation [applause]; the United States can understand why Israel has a reason to worry; Israel does not pose a threat to its neighbors but its neighbors do pose a threat to Israel. [applause] These are very important words. We have been insisting on implanting this realization ever since our air force operated, for 10 days now.

[Correspondent Tzahi Noga] Later in his speech the prime minister attacked Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who said that he no longer recognizes the Government of Israel because, according to him, it has become the Likud's selection headquarters. Addressing himself to Peres, Begin said:

[Begin] I only want to ask him: Mr Peres, do you or do you not recognize me as the prime minister? If you do not recognize me as the prime minister why do you want to hold a confrontation with me on television? What is in it for you? [applause] I want to hold a debate with me. Allright: Come, come. [applause] We will confront each other and we will prove each other right [pun on two spellings of word nit'amet]. Come. However, if you do not recognize me as the prime minister, what will be in it for you? [end recording]

Begin Message to Reagan

TA171018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Our political correspondent reports that Reagan's positive statement of last night regarding the Israeli operation in Iraq was not the first statement he had made in this vein. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer also reports on the contents of the message Prime Minister Begin sent to President Reagan last night in which he asked the latter to strive to put an end to the hypocritical campaign against Israel being waged at the Security Council.

At the beginning of this letter the prime minister writes that he regards the current U.S. President as a friend of Israel who has only been preceded by two other presidents: President Nixon, who conducted the airlift to Israel in the Yom Kippur War, and President Truman, who supported the establishment of the state.

MA'ARIV: ISRAEL TO PROVIDE FACTS TO U.S. CONGRESS

TA162006 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jun 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Refa'el Mann and Ilan Kfir]

[Text] U.S. intelligence has rejected Israeli assessments that served as the basis for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power plant. This has been disclosed by elements in the U.S. intelligence community.

A report last night by a senior ABC-TV diplomatic reporter, John Scali, said that the Reagan administration is asking "difficult questions" about the truth of the Israeli arguments on the danger that lurked from the Iraqi nuclear plan.

Senior administration officials in briefings to congressmen and businessmen list various points on which the United States has a different stand than Israel. According to them, France had given "special treatment" to the enriched uranium before supplying it to Iraq, and that treatment made the uranium "too dangerous" to be adaptable for use in nuclear arms.

Scali, who served as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and who is known for having reliable sources in the administration, reported that he had heard this argument during a briefing by a U.S. administration member last week.

Administration officials have also argued that they have no information to confirm Menahem Begin's contention that there was an installation under the reactor intended for the production of nuclear bombs.

Another argument is the administration's evaluation that Iraq would have required at least 5 or 6 years to develop the nuclear bomb, provided that Baghdad had received all the necessary aid required for this from other countries.

Israel will put at the disposal of the U.S. Congress intelligence documents that will verify its contention that the Iraqi plant was going to be "hot" soon.

In the documents, to be presented to the congressional committee investigating the bombing, Israel will present facts which, according to sources in Jerusalem, will prove beyond any shadow of a doubt its arguments concerning Iraq's intentions to begin to produce nuclear weapons soon.

Likewise Israel will provide the United States with documents, including quotations from Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn, saying that the Iraqi bomb was intended as a threat against Israel.

As for the way the U.S. arms had been used by Israel, Jerusalem plans to argue that it did not violate the agreement with the United States, dating back to 1952, which says the U.S. arms will be used only for defense.

Jerusalem's argument is founded on all the facts related to the activity of the nuclear powerplant in Iraq and its operational planning, all of which necessitated an attack on it for defense.

Special teams are operating in the prime minister's office, in the Foreign Ministry and in the defense establishment to prepare the material for Congress, toward the congressional debate.

During the Israeli attack, the Iraqis had sufficient atomic material to manufacture four bombs in 6 months. This alleged Pentagon assessment was published this morning in Jack Anderson's column. Anderson further argued that the Pentagon experts fear that Saudi Arabia will now try to produce a nuclear bomb, for defense against Israel and Iraq alike.

DETAILED REPORT ON IRAQI REACTOR TO BE PUBLISHED

TA162035 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Israel will soon publish a detailed description of the method Iraq wanted to use to manufacture a nuclear bomb. Our Arab affairs correspondent noted that the need to issue a publication of this sort was raised because of mistakes in the technical data released thus far to the public. Meanwhile, it so happens that if Iraq wants to set up a new nuclear reactor, it will have to select a different site because it will not be able to rehabilitate the reactor that was hit.

TV REPORTER INTERVIEWS IDF INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

TA162045 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Chief of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, interviewed by television Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari in the chief of the intelligence branch's office on 16 June--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Do you have signs for, or a clear evaluation that the Iraqis are totally determined to pursue the course of developing a [nuclear] bomb even after what had happened to Osiraq?

[Answer] I think the Iraqis have still not consolidated an opinion on this matter. I think that for the moment they are assessing the damage. I would not like to make a hasty assumption that the very attack on the reactor has resulted in their giving up the notion forever. I think the Iraqis will come back to it; the question is not only their desire to renew their activities, but also with whom, how to do it and who will lend a hand to this in the future. These are difficult questions.

[Question] Were you surprised by the reactions in the United States, France and other Western sources, maintaining that the Iraqis in fact had no serious capability to manufacture a bomb within a short period of time?

[Answer] I think anyone who had studied the details and the data on the reactor and the Iraqi nuclear complex [last word in English] would find it difficult to maintain this. First of all, one should remember that, in terms of manpower infrastructure--Iraqi scientists have been dealing with this since the 1950's, and in terms of the manpower infrastructure they both had and still have the capability--even if only in theory--to produce a bomb.

Secondly, why did the Iraqis go and sign a contact on the building of Osiraq--a reactor operating on a military type of uranium? I would like to clarify at this point that sometimes the term enriched uranium may sound misleading to the untrained ear. I am talking about military-quality uranium, what is called weapons grade [last term in English]. Why did the Iraqis sign a contract with the French, under which the latter undertook to supply them with 70 kg of weapons grade [last word in English] uranium upon the activation of the Osiraq reactor, as, indeed, the Iraqis had insisted? All this, coupled with the construction of hot laboratories built by the Italians near the reactor and rather well-founded information we have obtained, lead us to the assumption that the decision--or the intention--to manufacture a bomb was there. As for the question of the time involved, this is a question of semantics.

[Question] In the course of the past year or two, did you have a chance to compare assessments of the Iraqi nuclear and military potential with the United States? Do the Americans share our assessments?

[Answer] I think that most of the information we have--if not all of it--is also in the hands of the United States. As for whether or not they share our views, you had better ask them. I, for one, at any rate did not notice any deep differences of opinion between us and them on the facts.

IDF INTELLIGENCE CHIEF'S PRESS CONFERENCE

TA161832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Chief of IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, interviewed on "Evening Newsreel" program by Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a on 16 June, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Major General Sagi: Are there signs of unification if the Arab world following the Lebanese crisis, the missile crisis and the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq by the IDF?

[Answer] There is, at least, outward unification--namely the Arab countries dealing with the State of Israel have formed a consensus that Israel is the recognized enemy. These countries see it as a must to express political support for the hurt Arab party--or the seemingly hurt party. For the moment we have not observed any signs of military unification.

[Question] Does the fact that, for the first time, Syria participated in an emergency conference of the Arab League's foreign ministers, held in Baghdad, not point to some kind of shift in the Arab world as a result of the bombing in Iraq?

[Answer] I think that it is a vital interest of Syria to piece the Arab world around it together in a military alignment against Israel--if it could only do it. This is the Syrian world view. However, as for the very fact that they went to Baghdad, this is a gesture--perhaps even a Syrian desire to extract itself from its isolation within the Arab world and demonstrate an attitude similar to that of the rest--but not much more than this.

[Question] What, in your estimation, can Saddam Husayn's reaction be, even in the short range?

[Answer] There are, of course, two basic possibilities: The first, that Saddam Husayn will react in the distant future, when he has the means and the power to do so. There is a second possibility which we, at least, take into account, and that is a reaction soon with the military means he has at his disposal.

[Question] Could you specify, at least in general terms?

[Answer] This could be from the air, or by the use of ground and long-range weapons or by way of terrorist attacks with the support of Iraqis everywhere.

[Question] Major General Sagi, is it true that were it not for the Israeli Cabinet's announcement--at least until the moment it issued the announcement--the Iraqis would not have known who perpetrated the operation?

[Answer] No, I do not think this is so. There were various Arab elements who attempted to make sure that the Iraqis were updated, almost at the very time of the operation and certainly afterward.

[Question] What kind of information did the IDF intelligence establishment have to supply in order to reach the decision to take action against the nuclear powerplant?

[Answer] I would say in generalized terms that were it not for the precise data furnished by intelligence, in all its branches--not only the intelligence branch, but the entire intelligence community--for the purpose of carrying out the operation, the operation would not have taken place the way it did, in the accurate way it was, and would not have had the ending it did.

[Question] Is it possible, even now, to see how the operation has been received in the Arab countries, or is it possible to assess the Arab reaction to this operation?

[Answer] I do not think it is possible to make a conclusive assessment. However, one could certainly observe the initial reactions: astonishment, fear of future implications with respect to the range of the operation and the degree of determination in carrying it out--especially with respect to the political daring involved in doing it--and, here and there, rejoicing at the fall of the foe. I would even venture to say that there was a sigh of relief by certain countries at the removal of a possible nuclear threat to themselves as well.

[Question] Does this carry a message to Syria as well?

[Answer] I do not deal with messages. I believe this question should have been addressed to the political element that decided on the operation. I think there are certain lessons for Syria on this issue.

[Question] Which are?

[Answer] The very decision to make such a decision and the State of Israel's capability and ability to operate.

[Question] How do you evaluate the interests, or the goals, of the regime in Damascus with regard to the overall issue of the Lebanese missile crisis?

[Answer] I think the missile crisis is a symptom, the tip of the iceberg which we can see above ground; it is not necessarily in the interest of Syria. Syria has been suffering from a very serious problem of domestic security. Syria has been suffering from isolation in the Arab world and it has also been suffering from its inability, after 6 years of involvement in Lebanon, to effect a pax Syriana in Lebanon. The very walking of the tightrope and the very creation of the crisis and the explosive situation in the Middle East have served Syria in each of these three goals, and we have already observed some of them. The first is the relief in internal pressure by virtue of Syria's current involvement in a confrontation with an enemy over which there is consensus; secondly, Arab support--although only political--and, subsequently, the beginning of its emergence from the Arab isolation and, as a result, attempts to win--at least--massive economic aid; and thirdly, the creation of doubt among the Lebanese Christians, as the crisis continues, about their power to withstand, really be strong enough to hold for a long time or perhaps even bring them to that Lebanese peacemaking or pax Syriana which the Syrians wish to impose on Lebanon.

[Question] For the moment, at least, Syria has officially announced that it would not remove the missiles from Lebanon out of its own good will.

[Answer] I assume that if Syria said it would not remove the missiles from Lebanon, then that is what it intends to do.

[Question] Regarding the political solution in Lebanon, could you, perhaps, assess--from the myriad plans proposed these days--what will come at the expense of what and who will suffer for someone else?

[Answer] Anytime a stronger party tries to impose an arrangement the weaker parties pay in kind for that arrangement. What Syria would like to achieve is a unified, weak Lebanon under Syrian control, which will legitimize the Syrian presence in Lebanon for a long period of time with no limitations in the form of a renewal of this or another Arab mandate or a limitation by virtue of the future not being clear. For example: What will happen to the Al-Biqa' region and other areas? The one who will pay the heavy price will, in this instance, be the Christians, on the one hand, and the Palestinians.

Christian moves after the achievement of such a pax--if and when it is achieved--will be limited. Now they are currently enjoying total freedom of action, such as an extra-territorial status in the southern Lebanon area, free access to ports, the capability of getting arms--including heavy arms--from any source whatsoever and freedom to take action, without having to report to anyone, from the Lebanese border to Israel.

[Question] Could you say something about the military coordination between Jordan and Iraq?

[Answer] This coordination is not only in the military sphere. I think one of the most serious things is the fact that for the first time we are now witnessing a coalition that is not only founded against a military background, but one which also shares deeprooted, well-established economic interests. Such a process is one of increased closer ties rather than laxity in relations. In previous military pacts we saw ups and downs: In this alliance we have constantly observed intentionality on the rise.

There is no doubt that the very fact that Jordan has joined one of the extremist Arab states, one ruled by a tyrant, is not a harbinger of much good if and when a Middle East conflict erupts in which Jordan will be involved.

[Question] Major General Sagi: How would you sum up the achievements the intelligence branch scored in the past year?

[Answer] I think we have undergone a year rife with tensions and challenges, in which the intelligence branch proved its ability to meet the demands--which, by the way, were the highest I can recall—of the political and military establishment. This finds expression in a more complex intelligence-gathering capability, and a better one. It is manifest in more poignant and sensitive research awareness and analysis capability and it is also expressed in nurturing the manpower, or those soldiers that we have, who are in fact the main weapon and the real power of the intelligence branch. Overall, I think this year we have marched forward, and I assume that next year will yield additional fruit for trees we have only recently planted, obtained and developed.

Further Details

TA161626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The chief of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, said today that Israel had not received information from the United States regarding the attack on the nuclear reactor in Iraq. He revealed that the intelligence branch had learned that the Iraqis intended to inaugurate the reactor on the anniversary of their revolution, 17 July. Major General Sagi said the part of the reactor that had been destroyed was built in such a way that 21 meters of it were above ground, whereas 15 meters were underground. The core of the reactor was in the subterranean part. These figures, the chief of the intelligence branch said, can explain the source of the error in the cabinet announcement on an installation 40 meters underground that had been destroyed.

Major General Sagi also expressed his assessment that Syria is making preparations for war against Israel. The chances that Syria would remove the missiles from Lebanon out of its own free will--or through mediation--are nil. However, in his opinion, the Syrian president is not interested in a comprehensive war, believing that he could achieve all he wants without getting entangled in such a war.

HA'ARETZ Report

TA171055 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi revealed that the Iraqis could take one of two tracks for the production of nuclear arms. The first, by the weapons-grade enriched uranium they received from France, which would have allowed them to manufacture a bomb as early as in mid-1983; the second and more likely course is production from the plutonium Iraq had purchased and which was planned to be handled in the hot laboratory built by the Italians. Had the Iraqis taken that course, they would have produced a bomb by the mid-1980's.

As for the regional map, Major General Sagi said that at present it is not one piece. The main characteristic of the Middle East is still instability, internal conflicts and regional disputes. This is a setup that does not make possible the consolidation of an Arab front, but precisely in the current situation such a front could consolidate against the background of the possibility of extremization among the superpowers in the region.

He mentioned the increasing strength and piling up of equipment in the armies of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Libya, noting that the closer the ties between Israel and Egypt, the more difficult a return to a state of war between those two countries will become. At the same time he added that one must think that the signing on paper is a state of peace like the one existing between Belgium and France.

Major General Sagi said that since the Yom Kippur war the intelligence branch has been carrying out an annual balance of achievements and failures, and more carefully than any other force. That is because of the 1973 trauma, which cannot be forgotten.

The general reviewed the extraordinary milestones on the branch's course in the last year as follows: False alarms were avoided and, simultaneously, timely warnings were issued. A better intelligence-gathering constellation has been set up. The intelligence setup in the field was improved drastically and it was provided with tools to make it possible for it to confront, produce and report on intelligence when necessary and transmit it to all consumers, while maintaining a uniform intelligence picture.

He added that the intelligence corps is currently faced with the wider circle of confrontation, encompassing distant countries like Libya, and it has therefore equipped itself with long-range tools. The corps does not have such distinctive equipment like the pilots and the aircraft that typify the air force, but the corps' strength lies, according to him, in the supreme manpower reservoirs it enjoys. The chief of the intelligence branch added that the corps is currently undergoing one of the world's most sophisticated technological developments.

PERES ATTACKS BEGIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS ON RAID

TA170725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] [Announcer] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres yesterday sharply attacked the prime minister's announcements and publications regarding the bombing of the Iraqi reactor. Peres was speaking at an Alignment election rally in Azor, which was guarded by a reinforced police unit and went on in total order.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I want to ask: On the air force bombing--all due praise to the air force--why does the prime minister have to say to the entire world and to the Arabs that if they dropped one bomb on us they would kill 650,000 Jews? What for, what for--I am asking you, I am appealing to your commonsense, members of the Likud--so that the Arabs would think that this is the best possible way to hit Israel? We told the Arabs exactly the opposite: Nuclear weapons would endanger the Arab world no less than they would threaten the Jewish world. Why did he open his mouth, why does he talk?

[Correspondent Tzahi Noga] I want to remind you, Mr Peres told the audience, of the television confrontation between Begin and myself 4 years ago. I do not have anything to retract. Every single word I told Begin then still holds true today.

[Peres] I want to ask you: What Begin said then--is it the truth? Do you remember what he said? He said: Prices will not go up for 2 years. I am asking you: Did not prices rise? He said he would lower inflation to 15 percent. I ask you: Did he lower inflation to 15 percent? He said he would move to [the settlement of] Ne'ot Sinay. I ask you: Is he living in Ne'ot Sinay? He said if he had to choose between Yamit and his post, he would give up his post rather than give up Yamit? I ask you: What has he given up? How have these last 4 years been? These have been the most difficult 4 years for the State of Israel. [end recording]

CABINET THANKS PILOTS FOR IRAQI OPERATION

TA161701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Nearly all the Cabinet ministers today visited the air force base that the force that destroyed the nuclear reactor in Iraq took off from. The ministers met the pilots who had participated in the operation, heard a briefing from the commander of the force and were shown photographs and films shot during the mission. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reported that Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan awarded the commander of the force a meritorious citation, saying the commander directed extremely well one of the most dangerous operations the air force had ever undertaken.

OFFICIAL GOES TO EUROPE TO EXPLAIN IRAQ RAID

TA171046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Ministry David Kimche arrives in Europe today in the framework of a brief information campaign to explain Israel's position regarding the bombing of the reactor in Iraq. Mr Kimche will meet representatives of the European Parliament today and tomorrow and will reply to their questions. Kimche will hold a press conference in Brussels on Friday.

EGYPTIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION CANCELS VISIT TO ELAT

TA162058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation from the Egyptian Education Ministry that was supposed to arrive here tomorrow to prepare for a visit of a large youth delegation to Elat has canceled its visit. Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reports that an Egyptian Foreign Ministry announcement, given to Elat officials, gave no explanation for the cancellation.

CABINET DECIDES TO RESETTLE DISPOSSESSED ARABS

TA171130 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Yo'el Dar report]

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to resettle the Kafr Qaddita dispossessed, who are currently residing in 'Akbarah. This decision was made after two attempts to resettle the 500 'Akbarah residents in Safed and in the Christian village of Jish failed due to the objection of the local authorities.

According to the new plan, the Cabinet will establish a modern village for the 'Akbarah residents on a hill about 1 km away from their current site. Roads will be paved to this settlement and water and other vital services will be established. Those families that will move to the new center will enjoy various benefits. All in all the new plan will involve an investment of about 50 million shekels. The Knesset Interior Affairs Committee, which recently discussed the subject, has authorized the new plan.

BEGIN REJECTS LEAVE FOR MINISTER ABU-HATZERA

TA161115 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Minister of Religious Affairs Aharon Abu-Hatzera will continue to discharge his duties in spite of the recommendation submitted to the prime minister by the justice minister and the attorney general that Abu-Hatzera go on leave until the end of his second trial.

In a detailed letter to MK Mordekhay Virshubsky, who had urged that Abu Hatzera be dismissed, Prime Minister Menahem Begin says that "a Cabinet member who is facing a trial does not have to go on leave and the Cabinet is not compelled to urge him to do so. Now that the trial of the minister of religious affairs has been postponed for the second time, the man is considered innocent and, therefore, there is no reason why he should go on leave. Were I to do such a thing, this would imply that my subjective feeling is that the man is not innocent," the prime minister writes.

MK Virshubsky replied to Mr Begin that his letter does not contain an answer to the appeal he had submitted in which he he had urged the prime minister to dismiss the minister of religious affairs, a move within the authority of the prime minister. MK Virshubsky claimed that Mr Begin's letter does not refer to the implication contained in the remarks made by the justices in Abu-Hatzera's first trial. These remarks constitute a clear-cut public conviction which means that the minister of religious affairs should no longer serve as a minister in Israel.

In a letter to MK Virshubsky, Justice Minister Moshe Nisim notes that "the minister of religious affairs would be well advised to go on leave until the end of his trial." Minister Nisim, however, notes that since the government has only a short time to remain in office there is no room, in his opinion, to dismiss Abu-Hatzera.

MAYOR OF GAZA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO JORDAN

TA161839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Gaza Mayor Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa returned to the Gaza Strip today after having completed a 2-week visit to Jordan. During his visit Ash-Shawwa conferred with senior officials, including several Jordanian ministers, and extended his visit by 1 day in order to meet with the representatives of the joint Jordanian-PLO committee, which met yesterday in Amman. Before he left the Gaza Strip, Ash-Shawwa said he would take action to increase financial aid from Arab countries to his city.

REPRESENTATIVES, CHAIRMAN ADDRESS OAU CONFERENCE

PAC Representative's Speech

LD152010 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0841 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Speech by unidentified representative of the Pan-African Congress to the opening session of the OAU ministerial meeting at Kenyatta Conference Center, Nairobi, on 15 June--live]

[Excerpt] Your Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: Africa shall never be free as long as millions of people in Namibia and Azania are subjected to devastating humiliations in the political, social and economic spheres. The continued denial of freedom to Africans in those territories diminishes the freedom and dignity of Africans everywhere.

This session of the OAU Council of Ministers and the forthcoming summit of heads of states and governments are taking place at a crucial time in the history of Africa in general and southern Africa in particular. At a time when Africa is accelerating its efforts to bring about the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the iniquitous system of apartheid in South Africa, other forces are at work trying to prolong the bondage of the people of Namibia and Azania.

The U.S. administration has offered overt support to the apartheid regime, which it has described as an ally and supplier of strategic minerals and as such cannot be isolated. The trends in U.S. policy are evidenced by the visits to Washington of senior military officials from Pretoria in March this year and of the racist foreign minister, Pik Botha, in May.

The assistant secretary of state for African affairs has euphemistically termed this approach, I quote: constructive engagement, unquote. This policy of the U.S. administration has been rationalized on the grounds of, I quote: global and strategic considerations, unquote. The danger in this introduction of cold war politics is that it will obfuscate the issues involved in the liberation struggles in southern Africa. The danger also is that it may remove from the hands of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa the right to determine their own future.

In Namibia the problem is one of decolonization. The valiant people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, are struggling against the illegal occupation of their country by the Pretoria racist regime. The UN plan for Namibia, endorsed in Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, remains the only solid basis for a negotiated settlement in Namibia. Africa must insist on the speedy implementation of the UN plan for Namibia and reject any attempts to revise, modify or qualify the plan. Africa must continue to render full support to SWAPO in the struggle for national liberation and self-determination.

Negotiations are but one avenue to bring about a solution to the problem, but negotiations must back the struggle, not vice versa. When every road forward continues to be blocked by the intransigence of the terrorist regime of Pretoria, then Africa cannot shirk its responsibility to support to the full the armed struggle waged by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, whose combatants continue to score brilliant victories against the enemy.

In Azania, or South Africa, the oppressed and exploited black majority under the leadership of their national liberation movements continue to struggle against the evil system of apartheid. Ever since the Soweto uprisings of 1976 the oppressed people have escalated their resistance, evidenced by the mass political action, including black workers' strikes and student strikes.

Armed struggle, including guerrilla activity in both the rural and urban areas, has been firmly established, although its impact upon the white populace at this stage is still limited. The conflict has already taken on the proportions of a low-intensity civil war. This conflict is bound to escalate unless there is a radical restructuring of the total society.

Mr President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the system of apartheid is a source of conflict in the southern African Continent and constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Pretoria regime has increased its acts of military aggression against the independent states in southern Africa, it has daily committed acts of aggression against the peoples of Angola, the peoples of Mozambique, Zambia. Countries in the immediate neighborhood--Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana--have been the victims of constant incursions by the Pretoria regime. At the same time Pretoria continues to train dissident groups for the purposes of creating terror among the peoples of southern Africa. This program of destabilization is intended to make difficult the task of national reconstruction by those countries which have achieved liberation after a long period of armed struggle.

In conclusion, we wish to reiterate our gratitude to the president of the Republic of Kenya, who has highlighted the progress which has been made by Africa, the problems and setbacks which have been experienced, and the tasks which remain ahead.

In conclusion, we wish to reiterate also that, in the words of the late great (?osagiefu), Dr Kwame Nkrumah: Africa shall not be free until every inch of it is free. And at the same time we wish to extend also our full support and solidarity to the peoples of occupied Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, who continue to struggle against Zionism, which, as its twin brother in southern Africa, the apartheid system, continues to incur military aggression against the independent states in the Middle East, evidenced by its recent act of terror in destroying a nuclear reactor in the Republic of Iraq. Our struggles are one and it is only through dedicated efforts and concern that we will ultimately be able to rid the world of these scourges of apartheid, racism, colonialism and Zionism.

## Chairman Duko's Remarks

LD161155 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko, was yesterday elected chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers. He told the council meeting at the Kenyatta International Conference Center that Namibia's independence is not negotiable, adding that while history has shown that a people struggling for their God-given right to freedom have never failed to gain it.

Ironically, the minister said, oppressors are unable to learn from history. Dr Ouko said that Kenya is a faithful member of the OAU, and his election to the council's chairmanship is an honor to this country. The minister emphasized President Moi's message of love, peace and unity, saying that in unity lay Africa's strength.

Meanwhile more delegates were still arriving by yesterday to attend the OAU conference in Nairobi. Among those who arrived yesterday was the Ugandan delegation, led by the Ugandan minister for state for foreign affairs, Dr Albert Picho Owiny, who described the relations between Kenya and Uganda as historical. He thanked Kenya for the continued aid it has given Uganda after the liberation struggle. The Somali delegation, led by Somali Minister for Mineral and Water Resources, Mr Husayn 'Abd al-Qadir Qasim, arrived yesterday evening.

## Egypt's Ghali's Comments

NC161936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The African states foreign ministers conference held a session this evening. Minister of state for foreign affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who spoke at the beginning of the session, conveyed the greetings of President as-Sadat and the Egyptian people to Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and the fraternal Kenyan people. He also expressed the wish of President as-Sadat for the success of the conference in serving Africa and its aims for liberation, progress and prosperity.

Dr Ghali then commented on the OAU secretary general's report on the situation in Africa and OAU activities in the last year. Ghali voiced his support of the report, but expressed reservations over its contents about the situation in Chad following the capital's fall into the hands of those whom the report terms as the forces of the interim national union government and about the departure of the forces of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre for Cameroon. Dr Ghali said that this phraseology tends toward the Libyan point of view, despite what is known about the continuing resistance to the Libyan presence in Chad.

In addition, Dr Ghali expressed reservations over what the report mentioned about the unity between Libya and Chad without a reference to the increasing refusal by Africa of the Libyan policy, which seeks to dominate Chad and not achieve unity with it. He explained that the report disregarded the reasons why the majority of the African states that are members of the permanent African committee on Chad expressed reservations over the Lagos statement last December.

In conclusion, Ghali said that he did not want to enter into a discussion over the situation in Chad at the foreign ministers meeting because the issue is included on the agenda of the summit conference that will open on 24 June.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad al-Mirghani also spoke at the session. He emphasized what Dr Ghali said. Some delegation leaders also spoke and expressed their views on the report that was read by the OAU secretary general.

The African foreign ministers will resume their meetings tomorrow morning to complete the discussion of the subjects referred to them.

Dr Ghali had a meeting today with the Sudanese foreign minister, who said that there is full coordination between the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations on all issues referred to the conference.

## ALGERIA

### U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ARRIVES 15 JUN

LD170116 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Charles Carlucci arrived in Algiers yesterday, 16 June, on a 2-day visit to Algeria as part of an information gathering tour of the Mediterranean area. During his stay in Algiers Mr Carlucci will have talks with Algerian officials.

### PRESIDENT BENDJEDID VISITS SOVIET UNION 8-10 JUN

For a TASS report on the 8 June arrival of President Chadli Bendjedid in the Soviet Union and his reception by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, see page H 3 of the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. For the text of the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, see page H 1 of the 16 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

### BENDJEDID MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Sofia BTA and Domestic Service reportage on the official visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to Bulgaria, his talks with BCP Central Committee Secretary General and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and his activities during his sojourn, see the Bulgaria section of the 15 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## SUDAN

### NUMAYRI ISSUES DECREE ON RAILWAY DISPUTE ISSUES

JN161807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 16 June (SUNA)--President Numayri issued a republican decree today to protect the interior front. The decree ordered the security bodies to arrest immediately the saboteurs who urge workers of the Railway River Transport and Refreshments Co. operations to strike. The republican decree also ordered to adopt measures to investigate the saboteurs and put them on trial. The decree includes forming a high committee to study the railway corporation decentralization and submit a report to President Numayri within three weeks. The committee is to be headed by Secretary of Political Affairs and Organizations Department at the Sudanese Socialist Union (S.S.U.) Ar-Rashid at-Tahir. The republican decree also ordered to establish a unit at the peoples army for the railway with its scales of jobs.

The decree banned any mediation efforts offered by anyone concerning the railway workers strike. According to the decree the S.S.U. will supervise all the general unions and sub-trade unions. The decree ordered new measures to ban strikes and work stoppage.

### CHADIAN OPPOSITION GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT 17 JUN

JN171104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Jun (SUNA)--A statement issued by the Command Council of the Western Chadian Armed Forces called on all the loyal Chadian sons to unite, form a strong united front and fight together until the last Libyan soldier leaves Chad's national territories.

The statement, issued here today, expresses the hope that the OAU will shoulder its responsibilities with regard to the Libyan invasion of the Chadian territories during its current meetings in Nairobi. The statement points out that the OAU previously denounced this invasion. The statement points out that the illegal presence of Libyan forces in Chad, which contradicts the Lagos agreement on the Chadian problem, will not help anyone.

## ANGOLA

### DISCUSSIONS BEGIN WITH SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD161252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Angola's experience with the institution of the people's power organs, the activities undertaken to date by the People's Assembly and the functioning of the structures of the USSR Supreme Soviet were discussed in Luanda yesterday during the official talks between delegations of people's assemblies of the two countries.

The delegations to the talks were led on the Angolan side by First Secretary of the People's Assembly Bernardo de Sousa, and on the Soviet side by Usmankhodzhayev, chairman [as heard] of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Usmankhodzhayev, who is bearing a message from Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, will pay tribute this morning to the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto, at the People's Palace in Luanda.

### REAGAN POLICY SEEN IMPEDING NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

AB121110 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The enemies of the African revolution are bent on attempts to create difficulties for the independence of the mandated territory of Namibia by thwarting all measures that are being taken by the United Nations and the international community to ensure and secure the independence of Namibia. This is now further proved by the sending of a delegation to Pretoria by the Ronald Reagan administration. This administration is four square behind the fascist regime of South Africa. It is a well-known fact that the rascist regime of South Africa has the power and reputation to utilize its ability to unleash international difficulties of which the end cannot be foreseen and, with the support of the Ronald Reagan administration, the regime has become more daring, bolder and arrogant.

SWAPO has made it clear by stating yesterday that Willian Clark and Chester Crocker represent the Ronald Reagan administration, which is determined to support the racist South African regime of terror in keeping the people of Namibia and South Africa under perpetual bondage of racist oppression and capitalist exploitation. The Ronald Reagan administration is resolved particularly to rob SWAPO of its victory. To this end, the Ronald Reagan administration is advocating the bending of the rules of democracy. It is opposed to the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under UN supervision. If American believes in democracy such as the election which brought Ronald Reagan into power, why is it that America does not like others to exercise their democratic right of electing their own leaders? If America believes in the protection of human rights, why does America not strive for the protection of the rights of the 25 million citizens of South Africa? The only conclusion we can arrive at is that the Ronald Reagan administration is your friend and relation in politics in southern Africa. [as heard] [passage indistinct]

To go to the point of quoting from the American Declaration of Independence: We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as is most likely to effect their safekeeping and happiness.

These words, which more than two centuries ago inspired American patriots who had struggled against the tyranny of the British crown, must now be seditious to Ronald Reagan, who has now joined hands with the apartheid regime. And to say that Washington and Thomas Jefferson and Townsend and Franklin and Tom Payne established the United States of America 141 years before the October Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union remains something which is astounding. This great American history is being traduced now by Ronald Reagan, a film actor who looks almost like the Shakespearean actor (?who said) that people are mere actors. [passage indistinct]

What the American secret talk with the racist regime has shown Africa is that American imperialism is (?dying) and it will be buried in the dustbin of history like the empires of the past. [passage indistinct] The gold that Ronald Reagan is clamoring for at the expense of the oppression and exploitation of the people of South Africa and Namibia. [as heard] America, which has been vocal in denouncing apartheid, now under Ronald Reagan has thrown everything to the wind for the love of the yellow glittering gold of South Africa and the uramium of Namibia, which they call the yellow cake. Does Reagan think that they are going to drown the African revolution via South Africa and Namibia? If that is the case, then they are fishing on dry land.

Through the hands of the ANC, the Pretoria minority regime's policy of apartheid has been condemned by the United Nations and the entire international democratic forum for its crimes against humanity. Now, this regime is being backed and supported by the United States to go on exploiting the people of Namibia and South Africa under the Reagan administration. [passage indistinct]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FEW INCIDENTS REPORTED ON SOWETO ANNIVERSARY

LD162128 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Incidents of stone throwing were reported from several cites in South Africa but the mass stayaway by the country's black labor force to mark the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots did not materialize. School attendance [words indistinct] ranged from normal to a complete boycott of colored pupils. A late report says (?10) people have been arrested so far this evening in connection with stone throwing and other form of (?public violence) in the western cape. All was quiet in the black city of Soweto, near Johannesburg, after earlier incidents of stone throwing in which several buses were damaged.

### ANC, PAC Statements

LD152158 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has pledged to intensify and spread its struggle against racist South Africa until victory is achieved. The pledge is contained in a statement issued by the ANC in Dar es Salaam on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Soweto uprising of 15 June 1976. The statement said the ANC salutes the valiant combatants and dedicated compatriots who died during the uprising in the streets of Soweto and elsewhere in South africa. It noted that the heroic activities of the South African nationalists in the past 5 years symbolize the gigantic strides that they have made since the uprising.

The statement pointed out that the most important aspect of the 5-year period since Soweto has been the ability of the ANC to rise up from a seemingly difficult position to [words indistinct] political work to become a domination factor in South African politics.

In another statement also issued in Dar es Salaam, the other South African liberation movement, the Pan-African Congress, PAC, called on the people in South Africa to commemorate peacefully and calmly the 1976 Soweto uprising. The statement said this would give no chance to the racist policemen to have an excuse for spreadingdeath in the township.

BBC INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER, ANC'S TAMBO

LD161100 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 15 Jun 81

["Panorama" program containing interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo "in exile" and interview with South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha in South Africa by BBC correspondent Peter Taylor--date not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] To the [South African] Government the ANC's President Oliver Tambo is Moscow's front man. The South African commandos who raided Metola left little doubt what they thought of the guerrilla supreme commander. We talked to him in exile.

[Tambo] Everything that opposes South Africa is communist also. They don't believe it is communist. They use "communist" because they think the United States will support them, that the West will come on their side if they say that the issue is not racist, it is not apartheid. It is not that we are oppressing these people, it is not that we are keeping their voices silent and their mouths shut, it is just that they are communists, everybody is a communist.

[Question] Isn't the problem that you face essentially one of your own creation? Is it not the problem of a communist plot, it's the problem of apartheid, it is the problem of the policies which your government and previous governments have pursued?

[Botha] I know this is popular in UN circles and liberal circles. What was the problem in Afghanistan? What attracted the Soviet Union in Afghanistan? Why is there a threat against the oil-producing countries? Why in South America? Why even in Europe, for that matter?

[Question] Isn't most of your weaponry Soviet?

[Tambo] What does that matter; what does that matter?

[Question] It matters because unless the Soviet Union gave you those weapons you could not fight your war.

[Tambo] Exactly, exactly, and we have to fight a war. If nobody is going to give us weapons, the Soviet Union is, gratefully, willing to give us weapons. But what does it matter that the weapons come from the Soviet Union; what does it matter?

[Question] Because people suspect that there are political ties attached to those weapons.

[Tambo] No, I must really assure them....

[Question] Not unreasonably.

[Tambo] No, it's quite unreasonbable, but I must assure them that there are no political ties whatsoever. I must assure them of this. But I would like to ask them: What would they do in my position? What would they do? Why did the West go into alliance with the Soviet Union in World War II? Why? The same Soviet Union who contributed to the defeat of Hitler.

[Question] Are not your policies giving the communists the opportunity to exploit the situation, creating the situation for yourselves.

[Botha] Look, even if you remove tomorrow from the face of southern Africa, which you cannot, all the whites, do you for a moment believe the Soviet Union will suddenly stop working towards control of this region? There is my reply.

[Question] Given the political and material support which you admit you received from the Soviet Union, are you not in a sense the Soviet Union's fifth column in southern Africa?

[Tambo] You know, this is the obsession of people who are in fact opposed to our liberation. Surely we can't sit there and endure apartheid forever because we don't want to receive weapons from anybody. We'll take weapons from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union supports the struggle against colonialism. That's why they give us this assistance when we ask for it.

[Question] The West has been at best lukewarm about the ANC. What will be your attitude towards the West, should you win?

[Tambo] It is why we are surprised that the West is being so shortsighted. The West has been shortsighted if its concern is that we should have been very shortsighted. And there is no one, no country, which is driving us further and further away from the West than the apartheid regime in South Africa.

[Question] In the end, Minister, won't you be forced to talk with Nelson Mandela?

[Botha] Why is that question important to you; if we are at this present moment more than any other government before us continuously talking with black leaders in this country, black leaders who have the right to criticize us, a right which they do not have in the rest of Africa at all, and you know that very well?

[Question] Because Nelson Mandela appears to be the black leader who most black people would support.

[Botha] It appears to be to you at this present juncture.

[Question] It appears to be to the black people.

[Botha] I have given you my answer. If it [is] not good enough for you, then it is up to you.

[Question] Will there ever be one man one vote in South Africa?

[Botha] No. [Question] Isn't that why you are almost certain to be faced with a bloody war?

[Botha] No, but there is not one man one vote anywhere in Africa.

[Question] Twenty million black people in your country wish to have the vote.

[Botha] But you see, your problem is...it is no use. You keep on arguing about 20 million blacks, and I say to you that if that is your argument, you do not understand the situation....

[Question] That is not how the blacks see it, Minister.

[Botha] And apparently you refuse to see that when I tell you I am giving you the facts. What concept have you got of Africa and the struggle of the Africans? What have you done for Africa? What have you done to Ghana, your glittering example of independence? Where is it today? Where is there freedom in Africa?

Do you want this whole southern part to be overrun by this kind of thing, no newspapers, no freedom of expression? Why do you think things will develop differently here under a one man one system [as heard] than it did in the rest of Africa? Who gives you the right to be intellectually dishonest?

[Question] Sir, all I am doing is putting to you what many black people we have spoken to have told us.

[Botha] Now...

[Question] And they have said one thing...

[Botha] Then why don't you ask the black people...

[Question] They wish [words indistinct].

[Botha] Why don't you ask them how would they compose their state? Why didn't you ask them to be frank and honest and sincere as we do from public platforms in this country?

## ZAMBIA

### JOINT STATEMENT ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

JN151050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA)--Iraq and Zambia have affirmed that the terrorist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations exposes the aggressive trend of Zionism and its effort to deprive the Arab nation of its rights to attain progress in the field of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

In a joint statement issued today at the end of Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf's visit to Zambia, the two sides stressed the need to bolster Arab-African cooperation, adding that the ties that bind the Arab nation with the African peoples have deep historical roots, are continuing at present and will be strengthened in the future.

The two sides condemned the Camp David accords and the peace treaty, both of which constitute a plot against the Arab nation and an attempt to divide Arab ranks and keep the Arab territories under Zionist occupation. They asserted that a just solution cannot be attained without the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from the occupied Arab territories and without the restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights in their land and homeland, Palestine.

The two sides strongly condemned the Zionist entity's decision to annex Jerusalem as contravening international laws and norms. They strongly support the stand of the nonaligned ministerial conference, held in New Delhi in February 1981, stipulating that the Zionist occupation and usurpation of Palestine is the core of the struggle in the Middle East. Consequently any solution to this struggle requires that the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable and national rights, including their right to return, to exercise self-determination and to set up their independent state in Palestine and requires that the Zionist forces be totally and unconditionally withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, asserting that it constitutes part of the imperialist maneuvers to liquidate the Palestinian resistance. The aggression, the two sides added, also constitutes a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Iraq and Zambia spelled out their support for rendering the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free of imperialist and foreign bases and influence for the sake of safeguarding the rights of the peoples of the area.

The two sides praised the good offices and efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and the Islamic Conference to safeguard and strengthen security and stability in the area. They asserted that preserving security and stability in the Arab Gulf region is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone without foreign interference. The two sides reaffirmed their call to end the [Iraqi-Iranian] war and to reach a solution that would guarantee the inalienable rights of all parties.

The two countries stressed the need to bolster the deep-rooted Arab-African cooperation for the sake of national liberation and social progress and for the joint struggle against Zionism, racial discrimination and racial segregation.

Iraq and Zambia expressed their satisfaction at the developing bilateral relations and stressed their determination to expand the scope of cooperation to cover various fields.

They asserted their resolution to proceed with the policy of liberation pursued by Iraq and Zambia--a policy based on independence and nonalignment--for the sake of national liberation and social progress. The two sides reaffirmed their determination and resolution to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement to establish a new international economic and political order among the world peoples and countries.